

ND/JAG/FS/JC/23

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF
BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR AT BOLE GLODOK
BATAVIA 1942

A F F I D A V I T

I, Lieutenant Colonel Cyril Wallace MAISON of the Royal Army Medical Corps, with home address at School House, Woodbridge, Suffolk, make oath and say as follows:

1. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese on March 8, 1942, in Java and I arrived at the prisoner of war camp known as Bole Glodok on the 10 April 1942. I stayed in this camp until May 28.
2. During my stay in this camp I was the senior medical officer of the camp. I would describe the general conditions in this camp as very bad; it was very overcrowded, sanitary arrangements were quite inadequate, and the food was bad and inadequate. The main food consisted of rice, and this rice was in a very bad condition; it was full of maggots and weevils. There was at this time plenty of good rice available but the Japanese authorities would not supply us with it.
3. The medical arrangements were disgraceful; although there were plenty of medicines available in the camp the Japanese refused to allow the doctors to make use of them. For example they only supplied us with twenty aspirin tablets which they said were to last us for a week although there were over a thousand patients suffering from very high fever. Also they refused to supply us with malarial stain to enable us to diagnose malaria, although this serum could have been obtained from the chemists' shops within fifty yards of the camp. As a result of the lack of medical supplies the prisoners suffered considerably and were reduced to a weakened condition.
4. The hygienic conditions in this camp were appalling. The Japanese authorities had issued an order that no refuse was to be taken out of the camp. As a result there was a large quantity of food refuse, particularly mouldy rice, which the prisoners could not eat and this resulted in a large number of flies. I pointed out to the Japanese that this would result in an out-break of dysentery. After about three weeks of repeated requests by myself and Group Captain Noble, the Japanese allowed this refuse to be taken out of the camp, but by this time the damage had been done, and there was an out-break of dysentery, which, after I left the camp became very severe.
5. Sometime about the last week in April or the first fortnight in May three Royal Air Force prisoners of war made an attempt to escape. I understand that their plan was to steal an aeroplane from an aerodrome near the camp where they were working. I understand that these prisoners were caught by the Japanese and executed. The Japanese authorities told Group Captain Noble the senior British officer, that they had been shot for a more serious offence than trying to escape. They did not specify what this offence was.
6. During the first week in May a young Royal Air Force prisoner had acute intestinal obstruction which necessitated an immediate operation. The Japanese refused to grant any facilities either for him to be moved to hospital or for instruments to be provided so that he could be operated on in the camp. As a result this prisoner died. This was a typical example of the attitude of the Japanese towards the sick prisoners and their refusal to provide facilities which were readily available.
7. In my opinion the Japanese who were responsible for the ill-treatment and bad conditions of prisoners of war in this camp were the Commandant

of the camp, the so-called doctor and the Japanese who were in command of Batavia. I do not know the names of any of these Japanese. I describe the Japanese doctor as follows: age about 30; height 5' 11"; very well-built; black hair; very smart appearance.

SWORN by the said CYRIL WALLACE MAISEY)
at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of WESTMINSTER)
this 2nd day of JANUARY 1946.) (Signed) C.W. MAISEY

BEFORE ME (Signed) R.G. de L. NORMELL,
Major, Legal Staff,
Military Department
Advocate General's Office

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

/s/ Rathoreeden Captain
Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

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1711

陸軍少佐 / Lieutenant Colonel / 1892-1954 / Cyril

知公語 / JAVA / 丁九四三集 / 昭知十七年 / 三月八日 = 日不庫、夕×

7027/BOIE GLODOK/上林+下林+後園收容所二列着の、29。

二私、此、收容所二滞在中私、此、收容所、高級軍醫學校、下り、

その割合を混合するなり衛生施設に全う不備を補ふなり又食料に

不良且不通焉。主食米。且此米。極不良。

蟹の餌として、象鼻虫が一杯入る位之ヲ。毎時少量、与へル。

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

三國療施設(非遺)イモデアリニシテ。多量ノ薬品ガ此收容所

手紙の文が日本人の酒師ニシテ使役の可ト拒絶

24 (六) 律書十萬熱二羅之屋比史者年名火止 毛アツクニ戦二

(四) 命令が下る迄に、股票(僅力三十錠)、アスピリンヲ我ニ結集

又投書に依宿所をうむ事ソコソコニ在ル據ら田舎

[illegible]

張君利月家之無故故不祥有巨龜以之為醫藥品不其結果

一、世に於ては、善い事を行ふは、善い人なり。

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此ノ收容所ニ在リテ衛生甚悪ノ内ニ在リテアリタリタリ。且、同ノ收容所ニ在リテ残物ヲ持出ニテハ、ナント命令ヲ出シタリ。

ノ、結果大量ノ食物、残物殊ニ糞、ビツ、御飯が出タリ。其ノ後、傷病ガ喰ベト、カビタモノ、又此ハ多數ノ蠅ヲ発生セシメ結果ニナリタリ。且、日本人ニ此ハ赤痢ヲ発生セシメ、ナント指摘シタリ。

且、自身及ビ、ハ、隊長 / Group Captain NOBLE / が約三週間、要求ヲ繰返シ、後、日本人ハ、此ノ残物ヲ收容所外ヘ持出ス、ナント許サレタリ。然レ、此ノ時、定ニ被害ハ、已ニ起リ、居リ、ナント赤痢ハ、発生シタリ。ナント、ハ、私が收容所ヲ去リ、後、非常ニ、ビツ、ナリタリ。

五、四月、最後ノ週、が、或ハ、五月、最初ノ二週ノ間、中、ハ、或ハ、日、英國空軍

/ Royal Air Force / 傷病ガ、若キ者、逃亡ヲ、試ミタリ。

且、ハ、彼等、計画ガ、彼等ガ、働キ、居リ、收容所、附近ノ飛行場、カ、飛行機ヲ、盗ミ、出ス、コト、三、在リ、タ、モノ、ト、田、ノ、ツ、居リ、タ、ス。且、ハ、此等、傷病ガ、

日本人、捉ヘ、ナント、懲刑ガ、タ、コト、ヲ、周知シ、居リ、タ、ス。且、ハ、日本、官、憲、ハ、高

級英國將校タル、ハ、隊長 / Group Captain NOBLE / ニ、彼等

ハ、逃亡ヲ、企圖シ、タ、コト、ヨリ、モ、ト、重大、ナ、犯罪、ナ、ニ、射殺ガ、ナ、ト、語リ、タリ。且、ハ、彼等、ハ、此ノ、犯行ガ、何、等、ハ、タ、カ、ヲ、述ベ、セ、タ、リ、タリ。

六、五月、一週ノ間、ハ、若キ英國空軍 / Royal Air Force /

傷病ガ、烈シ、ク、腸閉塞ヲ、起シ、ナント、即刻手術ヲ、必要ト、ス、セ、タ、リ、

タリ。且、ハ、日本人ハ、彼等ノ病院ニ、搬入ス、ル、カ、又ハ、收容所、ヲ、手術、之、得、ニ、様ニ

器具ヲ、用意ス、ル、カ、之、便宜ヲ、與ヘ、ル、事ヲ、拒ミ、タリ。ノ、結果

此ノ、傷病ハ、死ニ、タリ。此ハ、日本人側、羅病、傷病ガ、甚、ク、其、態度

及ビ、容易ニ、利用、之、得、ル、施設、供與、拒否、シ、テ、表出、ナ、ト、例、示、シ、タリ。

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七 私、前見テ、當國牧畜所ニ於テハ、従屬多シ、過度ニ勞働セシメ、
肉ヲ以テ食シ、其ノ其ノ日、人ノ牧畜所長、所謂醫師ト稱シ、
テ居タリ、其ノ名、バタニア / Batania / 其ノ名、バタニア、
人トナルト思ハス。私ニ此等、日、人ノ誰ノ名前モ知ラズ。私ニ
右ノ日、人ノ醫師ニ就テ、次、通リ、記シ、其ノ年、約三十、
身長五呎十一、其ノ體格、頗良シ、其ノ髪、凡、米、頗、
黒シ

十九日四十六年、昭和二十一年、一月、一日

WESTMINSTER / WESTMINSTER / 春、
GARDENS / 大、米、地ニ於テ、
WALLACE MAISEY /

(署名欄) / C.W. MAISEY /

余、
余、
余、

(署名欄) 陸軍省法務局長 / military Department,
Judge advocate general's office
Major, Legal Staff /

R.G. de L WORMELL /

余、
余、
余、

法務局長 / Office of the Judge Advocate General,
Legal Staff, /

Rathreedan Captain /